

WEEKLY ABSTRACT OF SANITARY REPORTS.

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TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE SUPERVISING SURGEON-GENERAL,
U. S. MARINE-HOSPITAL SERVICE,
Washington, D. C., May 19, 1887.

Abstract of Sanitary Reports received through the Department of State from foreign countries during the week ended May 19, 1887, and information received through other channels.

(Published in accordance with section 4, act approved April 29, 1878.)

England and Wales.—The deaths registered in 28 great towns of England and Wales during the week ended April 30 corresponded to an annual rate of 20.6 per thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 9,245,099. The lowest rate was recorded in Derby, viz., 10.5, and the highest in Cardiff, viz., 35.4 per thousand.

London.—One thousand four hundred and eighty-one deaths were registered during the week ended April 30, including 102 from measles, 12 from scarlet fever, 16 from diphtheria, 59 from whooping-cough, 4 from enteric fever, and 19 from diarrhœa and dysentery. There were 338 deaths from diseases of the respiratory organs. Different forms of violence caused 53 deaths, and 7 suicides were registered. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 18.3 per thousand. In greater London 1,826 deaths were registered, corresponding to an annual rate of 17.6 per thousand of the population. In the "outer ring" 16 deaths from measles and 8 from diphtheria were registered.

Ireland.—The average annual death rate represented by the deaths registered during the week ended April 30 in the 16 principal town districts of Ireland was 24.7 per thousand of the population. The lowest rate was recorded in Kilkenny, viz., 0.0, and the highest in Newry, viz., 52.7 per thousand.

Dublin.—Two hundred and twelve deaths were registered during the week ended April 30, including 11 from measles, 1 from scarlet fever, 4 from whooping-cough, 2 from enteric fever, 2 from diphtheria, 1

from cerebro-spinal fever, and 3 from diarrhœa. Diseases of the respiratory organs caused 41 deaths. In 34 instances the causes of death were uncertified. The deaths from all causes corresponded to an annual rate of 31.3 per thousand.

Scotland.—The death rate in 8 principal towns during the week ended April 30 was 22.5 per thousand of the aggregate population, which is estimated at 1,299,000. The lowest mortality was recorded in Perth, viz., 9.7, and the highest in Paisley, viz., 26.5 per thousand. The aggregate number of deaths registered from all causes was 563, including 27 from measles, 8 from scarlet fever, 6 from diphtheria, 36 from whooping-cough, and 8 from diarrhœa.

There were 27,524 deaths registered in these towns during the year 1886, being in the proportion of 21.4 in each thousand of the estimated population.

The number of deaths registered throughout Scotland during the year 1886 was 73,622, which is in the proportion of 18.6 in every thousand of the estimated population, the lowest rate yet recorded. The average number of daily deaths was greatest in March, being then 252; the lowest in October, 169.

Germany.—The deaths registered in 52 cities of Germany, having an aggregate population of 6,821,222, during the week ended April 23 corresponded to an annual rate of 24.3 per thousand. The lowest rate was recorded in Plauen, viz., 12.6, and the highest in Augsburg, viz., 37.1 per thousand.

Calcutta.—Seventy-seven deaths from cholera were registered during the month of January, 1887, against 290 in the preceding month. During the month of February there were 83 deaths from cholera.

Greece—Athens.—The United States consul, under date of April 22, states that “the strict quarantine enforced to this date against all arrivals from Sicily (viz., 11 days) is now reduced to a simple medical visitation, except in regard to arrivals from Catania, which are now subject to a quarantine of five days.”

Buenos Ayres.—Two thousand three hundred and thirty deaths were registered during the two months ended February 28, 1887, including 576 from cholera, 19 from small-pox, 61 from enteric fever, 20 from scarlet fever, and 53 from diphtheria. It is reported that cholera disappeared in the month of March.

Havana.—Eight deaths from yellow fever and 2 from small-pox were registered during the week ended May 5, 1887.

The following is a translation of an article which appeared in *El Pueblo*, Havana, May 10, 1887. The article is reprinted to show that

the Havana public are fully alive to the necessities of the time. The rumor has not been verified :

“A melancholy rumor is in circulation, which, if true, must cause alarm throughout the Island.

“It appears that there have been six cases of cholera in a suburb not very remote from the city, and that the terrible disease is communicating itself to others.

“We earnestly call the attention of the board of health to this grave report, which we quote with reserves.”

MORTALITY TABLE, FOREIGN CITIES.

Cities.	Week ended.	Estimated population.	Total deaths from all causes.	Deaths from—						
				Cholera.	Yellow fever.	Small-pox.	Typhus fever.	Enteric fever.	Scarlet fever.	Diphtheria.
Guayaquil.....	April 15.....	35,000	72		6	8		25		
Guayaquil.....	April 21.....	35,000	38		4	5		14		
Warsaw.....	April 23.....	439,174	228			5				
Paris.....	April 23.....	2,260,045	1,209			10		27	8	48
Rheims.....	April 30.....	97,903	46			2		1	1	
Trieste.....	April 23.....	150,157	78			1			2	7
Edinburgh.....	April 30.....	258,629	100						4	
Glasgow.....	April 30.....	545,678	250						1	4
Belfast.....	April 30.....	224,422	85					2		
Copenhagen.....	April 26.....	289,000	126							5
Gibraltar.....	April 24.....	23,631	12							2
Palermo.....	April 30.....	250,000	109					5	7	5
Amsterdam.....	April 30.....	378,686	186				2		1	3
Leipsic.....	April 30.....	170,000	67						2	1
Mayence.....	April 23.....	65,701	28						2	
Sagua.....	April 29.....	15,605	12					1	1	
Toronto.....	May 7.....	120,000	33							3

UNITED STATES.

Pensacola, Fla..—Quarantine was opened on the 15th day of May, and will continue until the 15th day of November, 1887. No vessel which may have been between those dates at ports or places where yellow fever or other malignant disease has actually appeared shall be permitted to discharge ballast or cargo or load cargo in the Bay of Pensacola; and all other vessels arriving in said bay between said dates shall immediately on crossing the bar proceed to the quarantine station to be inspected, and, if deemed necessary by the quarantine physician, discharge ballast or cargo, and be submitted to a cleansing and disinfecting process.

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JOHN B. HAMILTON,

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